

duced at fertilization, the "prelocalization" might at times be insufficient or its effects delayed, so as to allow the sperm to play its part. At all events, the experiments are proceeding, and it is quite certain that Captain Diver and his associates have opened up a quarry rich in possibilities for discovery; one which has already given us at least one important contribution to the theory of heredity. The principle of deferred inheritance, or dominance by the parental cytoplasm, is fully recognized and elucidated by Wilson (The Cell, Third Edition, 1925), who further remarks, "it is evident that every character is produced during development by an activity in which the cytoplasm, and what we call the 'organism as a whole' plays a most important part." Wilson, following Sturtevant, gives a very clear statement of the *Lymnaea* case (t. c., p. 1109), remarking that "these curious relations, at first sight so mysterious, at once become perfectly plain when we perceive that the effect of the sperm-chromosomes is delayed for one generation."<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless, there are other complexities which at present do not "become perfectly plain," and it is through the intensive study of these that further important theoretical advances may be expected.

It is difficult to understand why Gwyn Jeffreys is throughout called "Jeffries," and on p. 198 Conklin is called Conklyn."

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#### A NEW TEXAN BULIMULUS

BY JAS. H. FERRISS

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In 1924, passing through Sanderson, a place on the Southern Pacific route west of the Pecos River, I found numerous specimens of a *Bulimulus* which was at once recognized as new to me. By a curious accident, the shells went astray, only a broken one, noticed in NAUTILUS, vol. 38, p. 41, was to be found when I got home. This year more were taken.

<sup>1</sup> In a similar manner, the color of silkworm eggs appears to be controlled by maternal influences regardless of the sperm. (Rettew, 1925.)

**BULIMUS PILSBRYI**, new species.

The shell has a narrow, compressed umbilicus, and is slender, the diameter less than half of the length; the outlines of the spire are somewhat convex, the whorls moderately so. The surface is nearly smooth, rather glossy; most of the first whorl irregularly rugose, the second having straight, regular axial riblets; subsequent whorls with weak growth-striae. The color is light pinkish-cinnamon profusely streaked with opaque white, the streaks somewhat ragged (or in some specimens smooth and blending into the ground-color). The aperture is small, oblique, the outer lip thin, narrowly expanded, the columellar lip broadly expanded; the ends of the lip approach more than usual and are joined by a thin, transparent film.

Length 27.8, diam. 12, length of aperture 12.5 mm.;  $6\frac{1}{3}$  whorls (type, A. N. S. P. coll.).

Length 27.5, diam. 12.3 mm. (paratype, Ferriss coll.).

Length 28, diam. 12.7 mm.

By its slender figure and narrow aperture this species recalls some of the Mexican and Lower Californian forms, such as *B. inscendens* (W. G. B.). It is strikingly unlike other Texan species. It seems very strange that a species so distinct has occurred at Sanderson only, other Texan Bulimuli being rather widely distributed.

The shell and anatomy will be illustrated in a paper on the shells of western Texas now in preparation by Dr. Pilsbry and myself.

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**A NEW ACTEOCINA FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA**

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BY WILLIAM H. DALL

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**ACTEOCINA OLDROYDI**, new species.

Shell small, solid, subcylindric, white, with three and a half whorls; suture narrow, channelled; spire short and rather blunt; the specimen has the entire surface decorticated, so